**Unit B6 Key Words**

Nervous system and Reflex actions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Synapse**  | To have awareness of surrounds and sensations  |  |
| **2** | **Transmitter substance** | A tiny gap between neurons that transmits nerve impulses from one neuron to another |  |
| **3** | **Serotonin**  | Behavior associated with conditioned reflexes  |  |
| **4** | **Consciousness**  | Act of repeating that helps a person to learn  |  |
| **5** | **Cerebral cortex** | Untamed, wild |  |
| **6** | **Neuroscientist** | The highly folded outer region of the brain, concerned with conscious behavior  |  |
| **7** | **Learn**  | Part of the memory that stores information for a limited time  |  |
| **8** | **Conditioning**  | A chemical released at one type of synapse in the brain causing feelings of pleasure  |  |
| **9** | **Conditioned reflex**  | The part of the memory that stores information for an extended period of time, or permanently  |  |
| **10** | **Social behviour**  | A reflex where the response is associated with a secondary stimulus. For example, a dog salivates when it hears a bell, because it associates the bell with food |  |
| **11** | **Pathways**  | A form of dementia that is caused by the irreversible degeneration of the brain  |  |
| **12** | **Repetition**  | Saying or writing the same thing several times  |  |
| **13** | **Feral**  | Chemicals released at a synapse  |  |
| **14** | **Memory**  | Explanations for how memory is structured in the brain |  |
| **15** | **Short- term memory**  | To gain new knowledge or skills |  |
| **16** | **Long-term memory**  | Behavior that takes place between members of the same species, including humans  |  |
| **17** | **Alzheimer’s disease**  | One explanation of how the human memory works |  |
| **18** | **Retrieval of information**  | A series of connected neurons |  |
| **19** | **Models of memory**  | A scientist who studies how brain and nerves function  |  |
| **20** | **Multistore model**  | The storage and retrieval of information by the brain |  |

**Unit B6 Key Words**

Nervous system and Reflex actions

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Synapse**  | To have awareness of surrounds and sensations  | 4 |
| **2** | **Transmitter substance** | A tiny gap between neurons that transmits nerve impulses from one neuron to another | 1 |
| **3** | **Serotonin**  | Behavior associated with conditioned reflexes  | 8 |
| **4** | **Consciousness**  | Act of repeating that helps a person to learn  | 12 |
| **5** | **Cerebral cortex** | Untamed, wild | 13 |
| **6** | **Neuroscientist** | The highly folded outer region of the brain, concerned with conscious behavior  | 5 |
| **7** | **Learn**  | Part of the memory that stores information for a limited time  | 15 |
| **8** | **Conditioning**  | A chemical released at one type of synapse in the brain causing feelings of pleasure  | 3 |
| **9** | **Conditioned reflex**  | The part of the memory that stores information for an extended period of time, or permanently  | 16 |
| **10** | **Social behviour**  | A reflex where the response is associated with a secondary stimulus. For example, a dog salivates when it hears a bell, because it associates the bell with food | 9 |
| **11** | **Pathways**  | A form of dementia that is caused by the irreversible degeneration of the brain  | 17 |
| **12** | **Repetition**  | Saying or writing the same thing several times  | 18 |
| **13** | **Feral**  | Chemicals released at a synapse  | 2 |
| **14** | **Memory**  | Explanations for how memory is structured in the brain | 19 |
| **15** | **Short- term memory**  | To gain new knowledge or skills | 7 |
| **16** | **Long-term memory**  | Behavior that takes place between members of the same species, including humans  | 10 |
| **17** | **Alzheimer’s disease**  | One explanation of how the human memory works | 20 |
| **18** | **Retrieval of information**  | A series of connected neurons | 11 |
| **19** | **Models of memory**  | A scientist who studies how brain and nerves function  | 6 |
| **20** | **Multistore model**  | The storage and retrieval of information by the brain | 14 |